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behind it who make the worst of all incidents and are always endeavoring to create misunderstandings. The Franco-German committee is determined to redouble its efforts to prove how deep-seated are the pacific inclinations of the immense majority of the populations of both France and Germany.

It therefore resolves, firstly, to arrange for a press agency which will ensure Frenchmen and Germans both being well informed as to the real nature of facts too often distorted by being purposely twisted and not dispassionately commented upon.

Secondly, it resolves that if difficulties arise about the settlement of a dispute, both parties ought insistently to remind each other that arbitration, especially the conciliation procedure provided for by The Hague conventions, is the method most consonant with the dignity and welfare of civilized nations.

Finally, it believes that, in order that the desire for peace on the part of each nation may be clearly manifested to the other, plenary meetings of parliamentarians in sympathy with the work of the Berne conference ought to be held in both countries. It is aware that this conference assumed a heavy and difficult task, and that if this is to be successfully accomplished a few isolated demonstrations will not suffice, but continuous, persevering, and prolonged effort is necessary.

In order to ensure final and well-established peace between two great nations, which have so often come into collision in the course of their glorious and also melancholy history, there is need of an immense educational effort carried out with mutual good will. This, however, is not too much to ask of France and Germany. Already they can face the difficulties raised by the onward march of the world with that mutual respect which two great nations owe to each other, each of which is necessary to human civilization and imbued with a spirit of peace and equity.

It is in this spirit and with this end in view that the permanent committee will organize this year, on the same day in France and in Germany, two interparliamentary meetings to be attended in each country by French and German deputies in sympathy with the Berne conference.

There are several important points in the above splendid document that should be emphasized. In the first place, it recognizes the difficult nature of the task that lies before the peace party in the parliaments of the two nations and the need of "an immense educational effort carried out with mutual good will." Three definite proposals are made, the accomplishment of which would register a distinct advance: (1) The establishment of a press agency to counteract the jingo element which has wrought so much evil. Periodic publication of accurate information will be of untold value, and the preliminary steps have already been taken which will assure the carrying out of this plan. (2) The suggestion that arbitration and conciliation should be insisted upon by both parties in critical junctures is excellent, as there is always danger that this wise and judicial method of procedure will be lost sight of in the clamor for instant

resort to arms. (3) The holding of stated meetings of parliamentarians in the two countries will aid in the maintenance of sympathetic relations and the growth of mutual understanding. The permanent committee has undertaken to call such meetings before the year closes, and the proceedings will be watched with deep interest.

In the banquet that followed the conference the chairmen of the two delegations spoke with hope and confidence of the future relations between their countries. Mr. Haussmann said that it would be easy to find a way to solve their problems, because peace was already in the hearts of the people, and the workers of the nation hated war. Baron d'Estournelles replied that they would all return home with the feeling that a notable work had been accomplished for the cause of brotherhood and patriotism. They were serving their countries faithfully, and they represented an invincible power that would some day triumph victoriously over a despicable chauvinism.

It is not too much to predict that what these peace-makers of the French and German parliaments have undertaken will in due time be brought about. When the people, through their chosen representatives, demand an end of war and preparations for war, the day of its downfall is near at hand.

### Death of the Baroness Von Suttner.

In the death of Bertha von Suttner, at her home in Vienna, Austria, on June 21, the peace cause has suffered an unusual loss. In lofty achievement and inspiring leadership there has rarely been her equal. Seldom is it given to one individual to see in a single lifetime the fruition of so much that has been the object of hope and labor. When the Baroness entered the ranks of the peace workers only a little more than a quarter of a century ago, the organized peace movement was as yet confined to comparatively narrow bounds; it had not yet become a recognized factor in governmental and legislative circles. To her definite and whole-souled championship of the cause may, without exaggeration, be attributed much of its rapidly growing influence and popularity in Europe. She brought to the task unusual mental and moral qualifications; she was by nature an enthusiast, a propagandist, and a leader. Whether or not one agrees with Pope Leo's pronouncement that she was the most remarkable woman in the world, she was without doubt the most remarkable woman in this movement to which she devoted her mature powers.

Her romantic life-story is too well known to need recounting here, except in outline. Born at Prague, June 9, 1843, Bertha Sophia Felicita Countess Kinsky was the daughter of Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Kinsky, whose death occurred not long before her birth. The widowed mother devoted herself to the training and education of her daughter, and took care that her talents, especially in the musical line, were developed to the utmost. Her popularity in the social circles in which they moved was very great, but until she had

reached the age of thirty there appears nothing in her life to indicate that she was fitted for anything unusual or extraordinary. At that age she was compelled to take up some employment, as the income of her mother was much reduced, and she entered the family of the Baron von Suttner as instructor to his daughters. Here began the romance of her life in the love which sprang up between her and the youngest son of the house, Artur Gundaccar von Suttner. Their marriage came in June, 1876, and, going at once to the Caucasus, for nine years they worked and studied and earned their daily bread, discovering here that both of them possessed literary talents which soon proved to be of an unusual order. In 1885 the parents of the Baron, who had opposed the marriage because of her poverty and his youth, relented, and the two returned to spend the rest of their wedded life at the baronial castle near Vienna.

The awakening of the Baroness to her life mission of war against war came soon, and in an interesting and almost commonplace way. Up to this time she had never given the subject a thought. Even the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war had failed to stir her. She felt no emotion, neither patriotic enthusiasm, nor yet anxiety or terror—"cold and unconcerned" she characterizes herself. One day in the year 1887, in a conversation with Dr. William Loewenthal, she was told of the existence of an organized movement for peace, of an International Peace and Arbitration Association in London, founded by Hodgson Pratt. "What?" she exclaimed. "Such a league existed—the idea of justice between nations, the struggle to do away with war, had assumed form and life?" Taking up the proofsheets of her book, "*Das Maschinenzeitalter*," she related in the last chapter the history of the London Arbitration Association. Thus had the beginning of a new life come to her. A new and overpowering zeal had seized her, and in less than two years the famous novel, "*Die Waffen Nieder*" (*Lay Down Your Arms*), was published. "During this period of study," she writes, "my horror of war waxed to the most agonizing intensity." Great difficulty was experienced in getting the work published, but after she had declared that she would burn the manuscript rather than alter one word, her publisher reluctantly undertook it. From this time she belonged to the foremost ranks of the peace advocates—"swept into the movement," she says, "not only with my pen, but with my whole being."

Of her accomplishments in the organization of peace societies the first was to aid Mr. Felix Moscheles at Venice in forming a branch of the International Peace and Arbitration Association, which was called the Pandolfi Union, after its chief promoter, the Marquis Pandolfi. Through the story of this organization she aroused the interest of members of the Reichsrath in the Interparliamentary Union, begun only two years before, and through her enthusiastic initiative the Austrian group of the union soon came into being. Next it seemed to her there should be a peace society in her country, that it might be represented in the congress in Rome in 1891, and in October, 1891, there was formed at Vienna, with a membership of 2,000, a governmentally authorized peace society. The next year she helped in starting a society at Berlin, and in 1894 at Budapesth.

In 1892 she founded her peace journal, "*Die Waffen Nieder*," which was issued monthly for eight years, until it was merged in the new paper begun by Alfred H. Fried, "*Die Friedenswarte*," to which she was a regular contributor for the rest of her life. With her new peace society to care for, her journal to edit, a wide correspondence to carry on, and books to write, her life was filled to overflowing with activity in the movement.

The growth of her friendship with Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite, deserves more than a passing reference. For a brief few days she had entered his service as secretary after leaving the home of the von Suttners, but the call of love had proved too strong for her to resist. She kept up a correspondence with Mr. Nobel, however, during all the years that intervened before they met again, and in 1891 she wrote him for a contribution to her new Austrian peace society. He sent her a check, though he said he could scarcely see what use such a society should have for money. The next year he invited her and the Baron to visit him in Zurich, and they spent several days in earnest discussion on the question that was uppermost in her mind. Before they left he joined the Austrian peace society, and had given her 2,000 francs for its work. This was their last meeting, but the correspondence continued, and his interest increased, so that at his death it must have been no great surprise to her to learn of the provision in his will for the annual peace prize to go to "the man or woman who shall have worked most effectively for the fraternization of mankind, the diminution of armies, and the promotion of peace congresses." It was eminently fitting that in 1905 the Baroness should herself be awarded the prize, which it seems the donor must have expected would be given her, in recognition of her devoted labors.

The years were full of happiness to this ideally mated pair, and they worked together in harmonious endeavor until the separation came in 1902. After the Baron's death it seemed as if she could not continue in the work alone, so perfect had been their union. But in accordance with his last wish, she labored faithfully until the end came, though the spirit of enthusiasm and joy could not be brought back. Her trip to America in 1904 to attend the Thirteenth Peace Congress at Boston was undertaken partly in the hope of dispelling the sadness that now filled her heart. Again, in 1912, she was induced to make the journey, for the horrors of the Balkan war raging so near her home were weighing on her sensitive soul. During these lecture trips she became known and personally loved by many in America, as she was already universally beloved in her own land.

To sum up her services and accomplishments in a brief space is almost impossible. Perhaps her largest influence, aside from her literary work,\* was exerted through her many friendships, and her power in the highest social and political circles of Europe can scarcely

\* Among the most important published works of the Baroness von Suttner are: *Inventarium einer Seele*, *Schriftstellerroman*, *Das Maschinenzeitalter*, *Die Waffen Nieder*, *Schach der Qual*, *Martha's Kinder* (a sequel to *Die Waffen Nieder*), *Die Haager Friedensconferenz*, and *Der Menschheit Hochgedanken*, which appeared in America on the day before her death under the title of "When Thoughts Will Soar."

be overestimated. Through her connection with the leading families of the Austrian nobility she was able to wield unusual personal influence, for which her natural charm of manner, her cultivation, and rare talents fitted her in a remarkable degree. One of the traits that most impressed one was her essential womanliness. Though engaged in public work, she never lost the feminine charm, modesty, and graciousness that were hers by inherent right. She was not an eloquent public speaker, but she had a message to deliver, and she never failed to win and hold her audiences by the earnestness and conviction with which she spoke. She had a winsome personality, a nobility of face and figure, and a dignity of mien that attracted and held those with whom she came in contact. What she was influenced people quite as much as what she said. She was always enthusiastic, and the ardor of her zeal in the cause she had espoused never waned, but rather increased with the years. She was optimistic, radiant, confident, yet she never underrated the difficulties that were in the way. She knew that the end would not be won in a day, nor yet in a lifetime, so she patiently sowed the seed which she knew would one day bring forth a harvest. "The cause includes the mightiest task of onward-marching society—in a word, it is 'the one important thing'"—are the words with which she closes her memoirs. The cause waits for other earnest and consecrated leaders to take the place she has left vacant. Her work has not ended; it has only begun.

### Vienna Peace Congress Postponed.

Word was received on July 29 that the Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress, which was to have met in Vienna, September 15-19, has been postponed on account of the war. The program of the Congress had been elaborately prepared, and the people of Vienna had spared no pains to make the meeting a success. One evening was to have been devoted to a memorial service in honor of the late Baroness von Suttner. It is estimated that the canceling of the Congress has meant a money loss of at least \$20,000 to the peace societies of the world. Many delegates from this country were already in Europe or on the way, and are expected, because of the disturbed condition of the country, to return home as soon as arrangements can be made to secure passage. Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, the General Secretary, and Mr. Arthur Deerin Call, the Executive Director of the American Peace Society, were appointed the Society's official representatives to the Congress. Dr. Trueblood was unable, because of ill health, to attempt to make the journey. Mr. Call expected to sail from Boston, August 20, on the "Canopic" for Naples, and still hoped that he might be able to visit some of the peace workers in Italy, France, and elsewhere, if conditions of travel would permit.

There will be no issue of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE in September,

### Editorial Notes.

#### Bryan Peace Treaties to Senate.

There were twenty-one peace treaties sent to the Senate for ratification on July 24, the last three having been signed by Secretary Bryan only that morning with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The countries with which the treaties have been signed are: Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Netherlands, Bolivia, Portugal, Persia, Denmark, Switzerland, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Italy, Norway, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The treaty with Uruguay was signed on July 20. The text of treaties with France and Great Britain has also been agreed upon, and these will be signed very soon. China has also expressed her readiness to sign a similar treaty, and copies of the French and British treaties have been sent to Peking for consideration.

On July 15 the Secretary of State appeared in person before the Foreign Relations Committee and outlined the general plan of the treaties. He stated that the chief points in all the treaties were the same, though the language was not uniform, and details differed. The leading stipulations of the treaties are well known to readers of the ADVOCATE, and need not be repeated. After the President had sent the treaties to the Senate on the afternoon of July 24, they were immediately referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The President had previously expressed his desire that they be ratified before the adjournment of Congress. It seems unlikely, however, that action will be taken during the present session.

#### Third Hague Conference Delayed.

The Dutch government on July 2 invited the nations which took part in the Second Hague Conference to choose delegates to serve on a committee to arrange the program for the Third Conference. The meeting of this committee is called for June, 1915. This means that the American attempt to secure the early convening of the conference has failed. It will be remembered that this Government early in the year made a proposal, through the Dutch government, that the ministers of the nations represented at The Hague should be constituted a program committee in order to prepare for the meeting of the conference in 1915, as originally intended. This idea was not accepted, however. It therefore appears that 1917 will be the earliest date at which the conference can be convened, as two years will be required for a thorough preparation of the program. Insufficient preparation, it is claimed, kept the first two conferences from accomplishing as much as they might otherwise have done. Special preparatory commissions have been meeting in various countries. The French